The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Receives Polish Trade Union Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 19 received the delegation of the All-Poland Trade Unions Alliance led by Alfred Miodowicz, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the alliance. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Present there were Kye Ung Tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Bong Ju, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Meanwhile, the President received the Japanese scientific and cultural delegation led by Egami Namio, honorary professor of Tokyo University (Oct. 22) and the delegation of the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea led by Director Alpha Toure (Oct. 21).

Polish Leader Supports Proposed Arms Reduction

Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski has supported the July 23 statement of the DPRK government and its efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The KCNA reported on Oct. 17 that the Polish leader was interviewed by Kim Jong Suk, editor-in-chief of government organ paper Minju Choson.

He said in the interview that his country has consistently held that Korea should be reunified peacefully without outside interference and on a democratic principle.

"Poland has long expressed support for the efforts of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people, and of the Workers' Party, government and people of Korea to realize such a noble goal," he stressed.

"Poland is convinced," he said, "that when the initiative of holding high-level political and military talks between the north and the south Korea is carried into effect, preconditions for a constructive dialogue will be created within Korea and political confrontation and the tensions be eased on the Korean Peninsula."

"Poland noted with attention and supports the initiative made by the DPRK government in its July 23 statement with the aim of slashing armed forces on the part of the two sides by 1991, making foreign forces withdraw from south Korea and consolidating peace and security on the Korean Peninsula," he emphasized, and added:

"I take this opportunity of stressing that the Polish People's Republic attaches particular importance to its mission as a member nation of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea."

Meanwhile, many delegates to the 78th Conference of the Inter-Parliament Union(IPU) held from Oct. 12 to 17 in Bangkok supported the proposed arms reduction.

The Chinese delegate said the proposals of the DPRK government for phased military reduction by the north and the south, withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the Korean Peninsula and north-south foreign ministers' meeting attended by the U.S. state secretary are constructive and just ones. We hope that the United States and the south Korean authorities will affirmatively respond to them so that the tension may be eased on the Korean Peninsula, he added.

The Soviet delegate said his country supported the constructive proposals including arms reduction put forward by the DPRK for the reunification of the country.

The GDR delegate said the constructive proposals of the DPRK for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and guarantee of peace and

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Notice to Readers

The People's Korea won't be published next week to observe the press holiday. The No. 1,360 issue will be published on Nov. 14. – Editor

Democratic Gov. in South Imperative for Successful Olympic Talks: DPRK Olympic Official

Chairman Kim Yu Sun of the DPRK Olympic Committee said on Oct. 23 that "as long as the present military dictatorial regime exists in south Korea the prospect of the 24th Olympic Games looks gloomy and the co-hosting can never be materialized."

In a press conference held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang, he added, "This notwithstanding, it does not mean that we intend to decide our final stand at this moment in a hurry." **(See his statement on page 3)**

"Today in south Korea the people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification is daily mounting.

"It is reported that the 'presidential' elections will be held in the forthcoming December in south Korea.

"Therefore, we are going to wait for the results of the 'presidential' elections in south Korea," he said in a prepared statement.

He also said that if a democratic force comes into the power and the democratization of the south Korean society is realized through the elections in south Korea, the situation will be changed.

"In that case, we would be able to participate in the Olympic Games by forming a single team with the south Korean side and the problem of the north-south co-hosting, too, can be solved smoothly," he said.

Korean Issue Main Topic At U.N.: Official

Mr. Kang Sok Ju, first vice minister of foreign affairs, who had attended the 42nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly as the head of the DPRK delegation, was interviewed by a KCNA reporter in Pyongyang on Oct. 19.

Here are excerpts from the interview:

Speeches at the U.N. General Assembly Session this year widely discussed the Korean question as well as the pressing acute questions of the major international political situation.

We have been convinced that the struggle of the Korean people for the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea enjoys wide international support, which greatly encourages us.

In their speeches heads of state and government, foreign ministers and other heads of delegations from nearly 70 countries expressed support and sympathy for our cause of national reunification.

The president of Mozambique, foreign ministers of China, Laos, Mongolia, the GDR, Ethiopia and the Congo and heads of delegations of many other countries in their speeches highly estimated the proposal for phased arms reduction recently put forward by the DPRK government as most reasonable and constructive one that will open a decisive phase in easing the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and accelerating its peaceful reunification. They demanded the United States and the south Korean authorities respond to the DPRK government's proposal for negotiations for arms cut at an early date.

The president of Tanzania, foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Zambia and heads of delegations of many other countries stressed that the withdrawal of the foreign forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone as proposed by the DPRK are a basic condition for relaxing the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and solving its reunification question, and strongly demanded its early realisation.

Heads of delegations of various countries including foreign ministers of Cuba, Mongolia and Togo stressed that "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and any other attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea are the problem which can not be allowed by the international community and firmly supported the stand of the DPRK government on entering into the U.N. as one Korea after her reunification.

I was specially inspired by the fact that heads of delegations of many countries which do not have state relations with the DPRK in their speeches expressed sympathy with the continued Korean people's distress of the national division and called for achieving the reunification of the ,country without foreign interference, independently and peacefully and through dialogue supporting its cause of reunification.

During the General Assembly I met the U.N. Secretary General, the chairman of the General Assembly, U.N. deputy secretary generals and foreign ministers of over 40 countries and had conversations with them. Through the conversations I could further affirm the broad international support to our cause of national reunification.

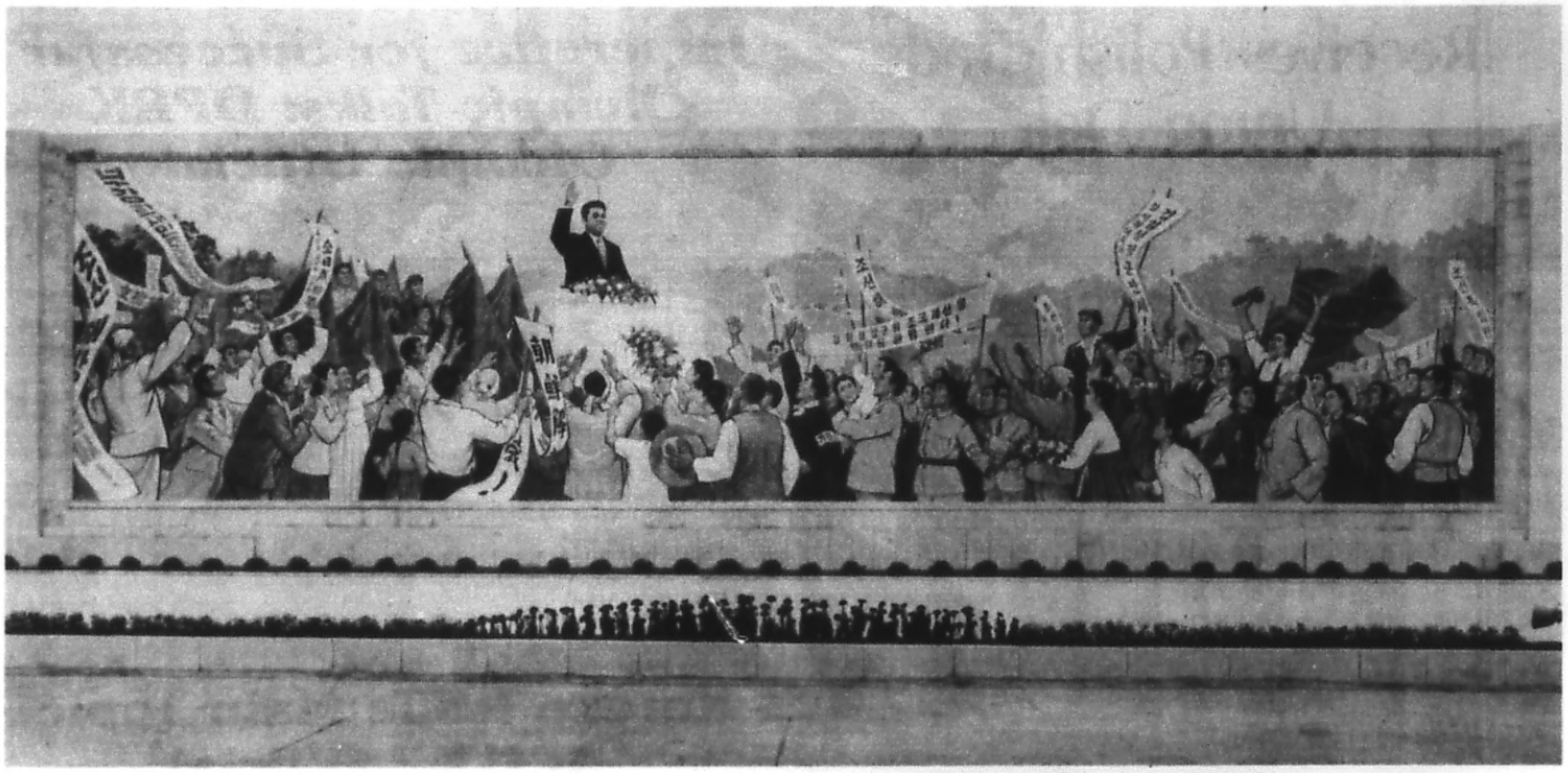
In conversations they unanimously reaffirmed invariable support to our cause of national reunification and highly estimated fair and aboveboard proposals put forward by the DPRK government for accelerating peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification including the new disarmament proposal and our efforts for their materialisation.

They agreed, among other things, in the conversations that if the north and the south were to be admitted to the United Nations before the country is reunified, the division of Korea would be perpetuated, the situation on the Korean Peninsula aggravated and this peninsula would remain a permanent hotbed of war. They affirmed they would actively cooperate in the international arena to foil the plot for "simultaneous admission into the United Nations" on the part of the United States and the south Korean authorities.

At the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries and the foreign ministers' conference of the group

(Continued on page 8)

Monument of DPRK President's Autographic Speech & Monumental Mural Painting Unveiled



The 75-meter-long and 10.14 meter-high monumental mural painting.

A grand unveiling ceremony of monument of autographic speech of President Kim Il Sung after his return home in triumph and the monumental mural painting was held on Oct. 14 at the square of the Arch of Triumph in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il Sung delivered a historical speech at the Pyongyang mass meeting of welcome which was held there on Oct. 14, 1945 after he returned home in triumph, leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a shining victory and liberating the country.

On the occasion of the significant 42nd anniversary of the day, the monument of his autographic speech and the monumental mural painting, a large mosaic portraying him sending his first greetings to the enthusiastically cheering crowds after his triumphal return, have been erected side by side.

Inscribed on the monument are the content of his speech upon his triumphal return, in which he clarifies the tasks of the Korean people after liberation, calling upon those with strength to give strength, those with knowledge to give knowledge and those with money to give money to contribute positively to the work of building an independent and sovereign democratic state and upon all people who truly love their country, their nation and democracy to unite closely and build the state.

Li Gun Mo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, unveiled the monument at the ceremony attended by tens of thousands of working people in the capital, builders and soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

An unveiling address was made by Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president.

He said the Korean people have built the monument carrying their unanimous loyal heart to make the glorious revolutionary history and immortal feats of President Kim Il Sung shine forever down through generations and achieve the victory of the cause of Juche, holding him in high esteem with single-hearted allegiance.

The monument of autographic speech of President Kim Il Sung after his return home in triumph.

Unique Service Network on Kwangbok Street

Catering and service facilities are being built along peculiar lines at the Kwangbok Street in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang.

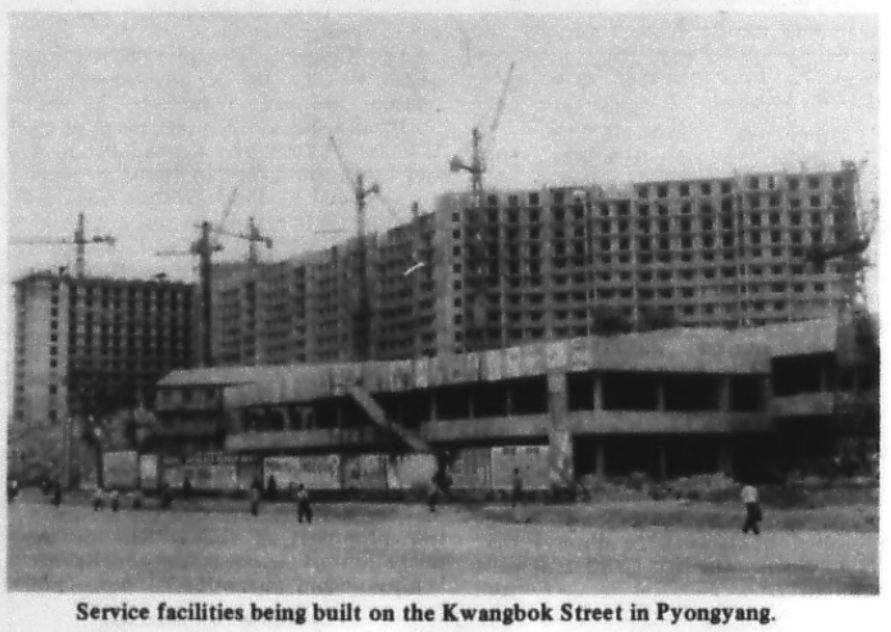
The builders have already finished the brick-laying and assembling of more than 10 service facilities including a foodstuff department store, a manufactured goods store, a 3,000-seat refreshment house, a 2,500-seat restaurant, a restaurant for sportsmen and a tailor's.

The facilities take on diverse architectural styles such as square, rectangular and polygonal, which go well with the appearance of buildings on the Kwangbok Street.

Service facilities being built in each block of the street are different in scale.

To take block No. 6 for instance, it is occupied by comprehensive service facilities with a total floor space of 60,000 square metres including a foodstuff department store 100 metres in inner length and 42 metres in width, and a multi-purpose general restaurant with 2,500 seats.

The total building area of the service facilities under construction in Pyongyang is more than 300,000 square metres.



Service facilities being built on the Kwangbok Street in Pyongyang.

Statement of Chairman of DPRK Olympic Committee (Full Text)

Chairman Kim Yu Sun of the DPRK Olympic Committee held a press conference with Korean and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on Oct. 23, where he made public a statement concerning the south Korean side's persistent opposition to the proposal for co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games.

The full text of his statement is as follows:

The Lausanne talks held between the representatives of the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic Committees of the north and the south of Korea have long discussed over the 24th Olympic Games, but no agreement has been made.

It is because the south Korean side refused to accept our proposal to hold direct bilateral talks within the framework of the Lausanne joint meeting, which we have made in our two letters to the south Korean side as our sincere last-stage efforts to realize co-hosting.

It is a big pity, arousing great disappointment and apprehensions of the entire Korean people in north and south and the world people who have unanimously looked forward to opening of the bright vista before the 24th Olympic Games through the earlier agreement of the Olympic co-hosting.

As is well known, the selection of Seoul of south Korea as the venue of the 24th Olympiad created a complicated situation in the Olympic movement, causing another crisis of split.

It resulted from the fact that the decision on holding the 24th Olympics in Seoul was motivated by dishonest political aims.

With a view to saving the grave situation and making the 24th Olympiad contribute towards the reunification cause of our divided country and the world peace cause in keeping with the intrinsic mission and ideal of the Olympiad, the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced an epoch-making proposal on north-south co-hosting of the 24th Olympics.

Our co-hosting proposal has aroused the world-wide support and sympathy for its feasibility and fairness.

In order to effect the Olympic co-hosting, above all, the north and the south should share the total number of the games half and half and solve properly the problems related to the title of the games, the composition of the organizing committee, the opening and closing ceremonies.

However, the south Korean side who had reluctantly come out under the pressure of public opinions to the Lausanne talks arranged by the IOC's mediation, opposed the co-hosting proposal from the outset.

Out of its sincere desire of leading this talks to success on all accounts, our national Olympic Committee proposed to reduce the number of the Olympic Games from the half of the total number to eight. And recently we have again proposed another flexible proposal of taking five full games and one partial game, which is a drastic reduction of the number of games, in order to break the deadlock at the Lausanne talks.

Thanks to it, in the matter of sharing the games, our proposal and the adjusted proposal of the IOC have come very closer to each other and the prospect has been opened to reach an agreeing point.

At this very moment the south Korean authorities, by word and deed, turned over the fundamental questions which was under discussion at the Lausanne talks, saying that the number of games is not matter and co-hosting cannot stand from the outset.

The real aim of the south Korean side was to give an impression as if Pyongyang were a local city of south Korea by allocating to Pyongyang only some of the secondary games subordinate to the "Seoul Olympic Games".

This had brought us to the views that it would be very difficult for us to reach an agreement at the bilateral talks between the IOC and us or at the fifth Lausanne meeting unless the fundamental differences in views existing between the north and the south are removed.

Considering it necessary for the north and the south to sit face-to-face unbosoming themselves to find out the ways of solution prior to the opening of the fifth talks in a hurry for the successful Lausanne talks, we had proposed to the south Korean side to open the direct bilateral talks between north and south immediately.

At the same time we had proposed to postpone the delivery of the invitation cards of the 24th Olympic Games till an agreement be made on the matter of co-hosting

However, the invitation cards of the "Seoul Olympic Games" were sent out to every member country on the 17th of September.

No sooner had the invitation cards been sent out, than the south Korean Olympic authorities began to raise, as if they waited for, clamours of refusing our proposal for the bilateral talks and insulting and rejecting the co-hosting, advocating the forced leading of the single-handed hosting of the "Seoul Olympic Games."

They said that "The 1988 Olympic Games were not the Pyongyang Olympic but the Seoul Olympics."

Even the south Korean top authority showed up himself in the front line area and went so far as to name the reportedly-newly made tank "Tank 88" saying that this meant to commemorate the "88 Seoul Olympics" and also was an expression of a firm will to "smash" the plot of the north at the "risk of their lives."

And the United States openly said that it will further reinforce its military strength in south Korea and her surrounding waters, saying that it would "secure" the "Seoul Olympic Games" by armed forces.

All these clearly show that the separatists are intending to use the Olympic Games, a festival of peace and friendship, for their political purpose of perpetuating the division of the country and the nation.

Out of such separatist stand, the south Korean side sent us on Oct. 20 last its reply letter rejecting our repeated proposal for holding the bilateral talks.

Under these circumstances, what more can we do with them?

In the light of all the facts from the beginning of the Lausanne talks up to now, the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived at the conclusion that as long as the present military dicratorial "regime" exists in south Korea the prospect of the 24th Olympic Games looks gloomy and the co-hosting can never be materialized.

This notwithstanding, it does not mean that we intend to decide our final stand at this moment in a hurry.

Today in south Korea the people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification is daily mounting.

It is reported that the "presidential" elections will be held in the forthcoming December in south Korea.

Therefore, we are going to wait for the results of the "presidential" elections in south Korea.

If a democratic force comes into the power and the democratization of the south Korean society is realized through the elections in south Korea, the situation will be changed.

In that case, we would be able to participate in the Olympic Games by forming a single team with the south Korean side and the problem of the north-south co-hosting, too, can be solved smoothly.

The south Korean democratic forces also express their expectations that if a democratic government is formed, the problem of the 24th Olympic Games will be successfully solved.

Under such situation we wish the International Olympic Committee to postpone the bilateral talks to be held with us and the fifth Lausanne talks and wait till the results of the elections in south Korea come out.

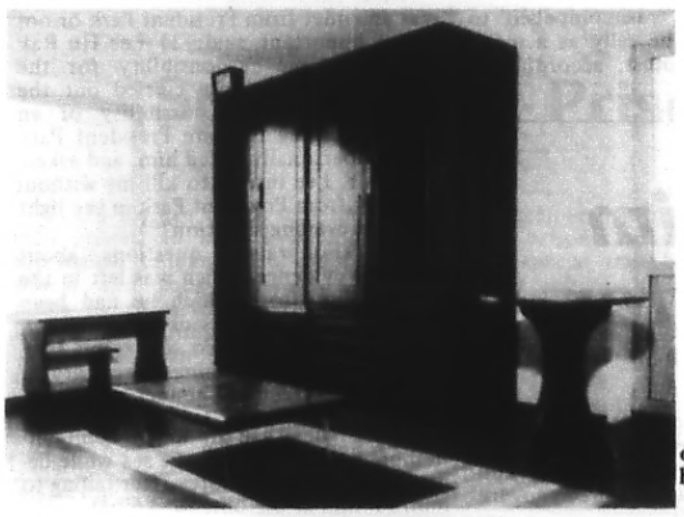
And we hope that when a democratic government is formed in south Korea, the IOC helps actively to bring the final solution to the problem of the 24th Olympiad with the resumption of the talks between the representatives of the IOC and the north and south Olympic Committees.

We consider that, by that time, the south Korean Olympic authorities should give up the present separatist stand and come out with the stand of solving the problem of the 24th Olympic Games in conformity with true national harmony and cohesion.

If the situation develops in this way, the two-odd year mediation efforts on the part of International Olympic Committee will bear fine fruits and the 24th Olympic Games become an excellent festival of peace and friendship to be participated in by all member countries.

The DPRK Olympic Committee expresses its conviction that all the personnel concerned to the Olympic Games and the people of all countries will render invariable support and encouragement to our fair stand and sincere efforts with full understanding.

Construction of Silicate Brick Houses



A room for the old in a silicate brick house of urban style.

Silicate brick houses have been built on the Hwasong Cooperative Farm on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

Silicate brick houses for 5,000 families are rising up rapidly on the surrounding districts of Pyongyang.

In a little more than five months, the builders have carried out 92 percent of groundwork concrete temping and 30 percent of wall building.

Roofing of many houses has been completed or has entered the finishing stage.

Those houses are divided into rural and urban styles.

The two or three storied houses of rural style accommodate two to six families each.

The five to ten storied houses of urban style assume various shapes. Their per-household floor space is 90 to 120 square meters.

The construction of silicate brick houses is progressing in Kaesong, Wonsan and all other parts of the country, too.

Vast is the prospect of housing construction in the DPRK with its silicate brickyards with a total annual production capacity of one billion.

CORRECTION

Please correct "and role. In the world" in line 10 from bottom, page 2, July 25, 1987, No. 1,346 issue, in the article "On Some Problems of Education in Juche Idea", to read "and role, in the world..."

Please correct "link them together, here man" in line 13, col. 1, page 3 of the same issue, to read "link them together. Here man..."

The People's Korea regrets the error. – Editor

Roh's Kwangju Campaign Greeted By Egg & Tear Gas Pelters

The ruling party's presidential candidate Roh Tae Woo was attacked on Oct. 21 by egg-and tear gas-throwing women and youths during a campaign trip to Kwangju, the scene of the bloody massacre seven years ago, news reports said.

Roh, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, was spattered by one of the three eggs thrown at him by women outside a gymnasium where his party's local rally had been scheduled.

Several other DJP lawmakers are also reported to have been hit by the eggs.

"How dare you come here," one of the women screamed at Roh, who was about to enter the gym, a witness was quoted by UPI.

Police arrested 20 protesters outside the gymnasium after the incident, but it is not known whether the women who threw the eggs were among them, a news report said.

A tear gas shell was also thrown at him while he was making a speech at a "welcome rally" in Songjong City, a neighbouring city of Kwangju, according to Asahi Shimbun, a leading Japanese daily.

Roh was narrowly escaped from being injured, though the rally was suspended, Asahi said.

About 30 to 40 people in the audience tried to disrupt the political rally by screaming. They were taken away by police, according to reports.

Kwangju was turned into a bloody uprising in 1980, when dissident leader Kim Dae Jung, who was born in Cholla Province, was arrested during the coup that brought Chun Doo Hwan to power.

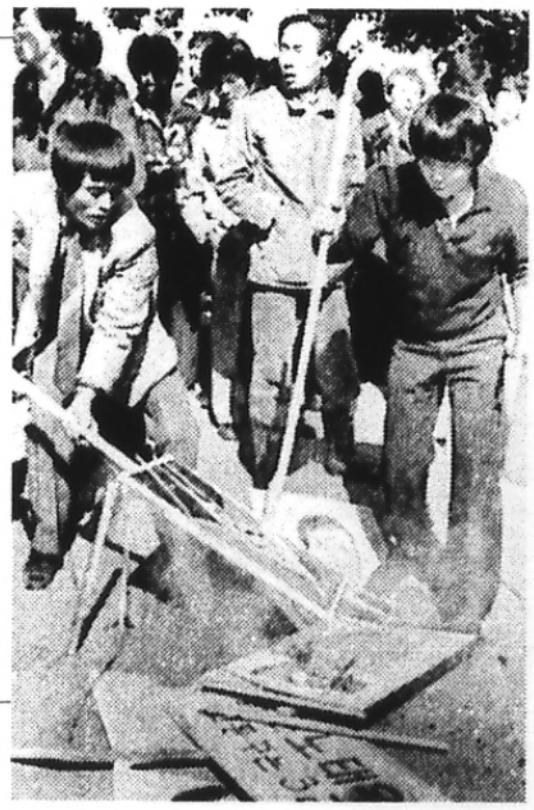
Some 2,000 (officially given number – about 200) are said to have been killed during the civil uprising.

Roh, a four-star general at the time of the coup, was instrumental in Chun's rise to power and is blamed by many residents of the province for his part in the bloodshed in Kwangju in May 1980.

During Roh's speech at the gym, some 200 students of Chunnam University staged a demonstration in protest against his trip to Kwangju, and harshly clashed with some 200 tear gas-firing riot police on Kumnamro Street in downtown Kwangju City, 275 km south of Seoul, according to Asahi.

Meanwhile, he was also greeted by anti-Roh demonstrations on Oct. 22 in two cities, Chongju and Iri, where political rallies were to be held.

In Chongju City, some 30 youths forced their way into a DJP rally, shouting "Oppose Roh's visit" and clashed with tear gas-firing police to cause the suspension of the rally.



Demonstrators break portraits of Roh Tae Woo in opposition to his visit to Chongju on Oct. 22. He is accused of helping the bloody massacre in Kwangju in May 1980. (Reuter-Sun)

A woman throws eggs at Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, during the latter's "welcome rally" in Kwangju on Oct. 21. She is one of the bereaved family whose sons and daughters were killed by the Chun-led special combat troops mobilized to crackdown the Kwangju Uprising in May 1980. (Asahi Shimbun, Oct. 22)

In Iri City, about 500 students from five universities in the province occupied the square in front of Iri Station where a "welcome rally" was due to be held, and clashed with police mobilized to disperse them.

The ruling DJP was compelled to change the site of the rally as a result of the students' protest, according to news reports.

Chun Buys Luxurious Apt. In NY?

An article in The New York Times of Oct. 5 is causing repercussions in south Korea as it implied that the south Korean president has pruchased a gorgeous apartment in New York recently.

The NYT, in an article in its Oct. 5 issue dealing with Mr. Trump, a famous real estate dealer, said: "One recent purchaser attracted by the Trump name is the president of an Asian country, who has bought a four-floor apartment with 21 bedrooms for his children and security guards."

"Miss Sprague would not identify the buyer; it might be noted, however, that his agent speaks Korean," the NYT added.

No sooner had this news been reported than major south Korean papers including Dong-A Ilbo widely carried stories on this from their correspondents in New York.

Perplexed by widespread repercussions among the south Koreans, the south Korean consulate office in New York issued a statement saying that the NYT article had nothing to do with the south Korean president.

A purchase contract was made at the end of September after two agents who spoke Korean visited an office of Trump for a deal at the beginning of September, according to the Korean Street Journal, a paper published by Korean Americans in Los Angeles.

The luxurious apartment purchased by an "Asian president" is, four floors from the 29th to the 32nd in the Trump Parc which were completely refurnished with Italian marble, according to the Korean paper.

Kim Says Abduction Was Intended for Assassination Plot

Kim Dae Jung, advisor to the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, refuted the former KCIA director Lee Hu Rak's contention that the purpose of his abduction was merely to bring him back to Seoul and asserted that the aim of his kidnapping was to assassinate him.

Kim's comment came in the November issue of Shin Dong-A to refute Lee's assertion: 1) no order was given by the late President Park Chung Hee; 2) he had no intention to kill Mr. Kim but the purpose was to abduct him; and 3) no interference was made by the United States in the kidnapping case.

Kim, contending that whether there was an order from President Park or not is not important, said: 1) Lee Hu Rak should assume responsibility for the case if he voluntarily carried out the case; 2) there is a possibility of an order given by the late President Park as Park personally hated him, and asked, "Did Mr. Lee intend to kill me without an order from President Park in the light of the prevailing situation?"

He also raised questions about material evidence which was left in the hotel room from which he had been taken away – a backsack, tissue paper, vinyl bag, rope and so on – and said, "Why were these things necessary if they intended only to abduct me?"

Kim argues that the KCIA agents attempted to kill him on the sea while being taken to south Korea after failing to murder him at the hotel in Tokyo.

As evidence of the murder attempt, he brought out new facts: 1) the crews of the ship, by which he was taken to Seoul, tied heavy weight to his legs at the ankles; 2) when Kim asked a crewman to give a cup of water, he said "Why do you need water when you are going to be thrown overboard?"

Article on Abduction of Kim Censored: S. Korean Reporter

SEOUL – When the government reversed itself last month in the face of a public outcry and lifted a ban on the publication of two monthly magazines, it appeared that a significant blow had been struck for freedom of the press in South Korea.

On Wednesday (Oct. 14), it became clear that the victory was less than total.

Lee Jong Gak, a reporter for one of the magazines, Shin Dong-A, said that editors and publishers of the magazine had cut significant parts from his article. He said they had cut about a page and a half of his 25-page article that was based on an 11-hour interview with Lee Hu Rak, a former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

The excised section, Lee Jong Gak said, contained an indirect acknowledgment that in 1973 the KCIA, under Lee Hu Rak's direction, abducted the presidential aspirant Kim Dae Jung in Tokyo and brought him back to Seoul.

"It was the core of the story," Lee Jong Gak said, adding that he had protested the cuts.

Kim Dae Jung said in a speech Sunday (Oct. 11) that the government while pretending to lift the ban on publication of the magazine, had forced editors to omit parts of the interview that it contended might damage relations with Japan.

At the time, the abduction caused an uproar in Japan, where it was considered an affront to Japanese sovereignty. But South Korean and Japanese government officials agreed to shelve the incident without fixing blame. Lee Hu Rak's remarks constituted the first confirmation that the South Korean government was responsible.

The interview story, as written, did not directly quote Lee Hu Rak as confessing that he had ordered the abduction, Lee Jong Gak said. The former KCIA chief, he added, had insisted that the magazine avoid directly attributing the abduction to him or to the agency.

Lee Hu Rak's answers to indirect questions, however, provided evidence that the former KCIA chief had in fact ordered the abduction. And the published version of the interview does include a statement from Lee Hu Rak that he had "received a briefing" on the abduction after it was carried out.

At one point in the interview, Lee Jong Gak said, the former intelligence

(Continued on page 5)

AIDS Called "American Pest" Spreading Worldwide (1)

By Song Jae Ryong
Editor

Now, mankind faces a terror-stricken world exposed to the great menace of AIDS called "American pest" and "American gift".

AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) began killing people throughout the world. It is feared as a consuming global problem which may kill millions of people before the end of this century and profoundly influence human events well into the 21st century, according to a survey by Los Angeles Times correspondents.

Fatal AIDS carries with it a possibility of wiping out economic and health gains that humankind has painstakingly achieved in the century.

According to WHO (World Health Organization) statistics, the number of global AIDS patients has surged by 53 percent in the last eight months.

To date a total of 60,653 AIDS cases were reported to the WHO from 124 countries as of Sep. 30 this year, an increase of 1,773 since last Sep. 2 and up 14 percent over 53,121 reported on July 1 (last year's patients numbered 38,401).

The statistics showed the United States had the largest number of AIDS patients with 41,825. This means the USA accounted for about 70 percent of those cases. And it was followed by France (1,980), Brazil (1,695), West Germany (1,298), Uganda (1,138), Tanzania (1,130) and Canada (1,000).

Six countries, including Australia, Haiti, Kenya and Italy, had between 500 and 999 AIDS patients.

In Asia Japan had the largest number of 43 patients, followed by Israel (38) and Turkey (21).

However, WHO has said the number of cases reported represented only a fraction – perhaps half – of the actual global total.

In fact, Mann of the WHO estimates that as many as 100,000 to 150,000 people worldwide may have contracted AIDS and about half of those have already died of the disease. The above-mentioned total represents only one-two percent of the five million to 10 million carriers of AIDS virus.

The deadly disease is spreading all over the world, with rapidity, particularly in the urban areas of the United States.

AIDS virus is often transmitted by persons who have become infected abroad and by prostitutes who have had contact with infected foreigners.

Origin of AIDS – "U.S. Army Laboratory"

"The CBS newsman Dan Rather made a startling report that a Soviet military publication had alleged that the worldwide AIDS epidemic began when the virus responsible for it leaked from a U.S. army laboratory conducting experiments in biological warfare," said Robert Gillette of Los Angeles Times. (The Korea Herald Sep. 4, 1987)

The CBS report clearly shows that the United States is responsible for creating AIDS virus and spreading it abroad through its servicemen. And UPI report revealed on Oct. 30, 1985 that CIA completed an experiment for developing and spreading a mortal virus, AIDS virus, in the course of extensive experiments on biological warfare.

AIDS virus was extracted from monkeys in Zaire and then the poison was put to the extracted matter to produce a new type virus, AIDS virus, with the help of genetic engineering.

According to new statistics obtained by AP on Aug. 31, this year, the Pentagon identified 3,035 military personnel and 1,766 applicant recruits as carriers of the deadly AIDS virus out of more than three million tested, the Korea Times reported Sep. 2.

The U.S. military is conducting the largest testing program of its type in the world.

Of the 3.05 million tested, 4,801 "positives" have been discovered an overall rate of almost 1.6 cases per 1,000. The rate for recruit applicants – generally younger men and women – continues to run at roughly 1.5 cases per 1,000, while the rate for active-duty personnel is holding steady at slightly more than 1.6 per 1,000, it said the same day.

The Indian newspaper Patriot, in its July 16, 1983 issue, said:

The AIDS virus escaped in the late 1970s from an army biological warfare laboratory at (Pentagon-based) Fort Detrick in New York. According to U.S. officials, the only AIDS research ever done at Fort Detrick, the Maryland installation that was the army's chief biological warfare research center in 1969, was a study of the effectiveness of a drug called ribavirin.

AIDS & GI Joes in S. Korea

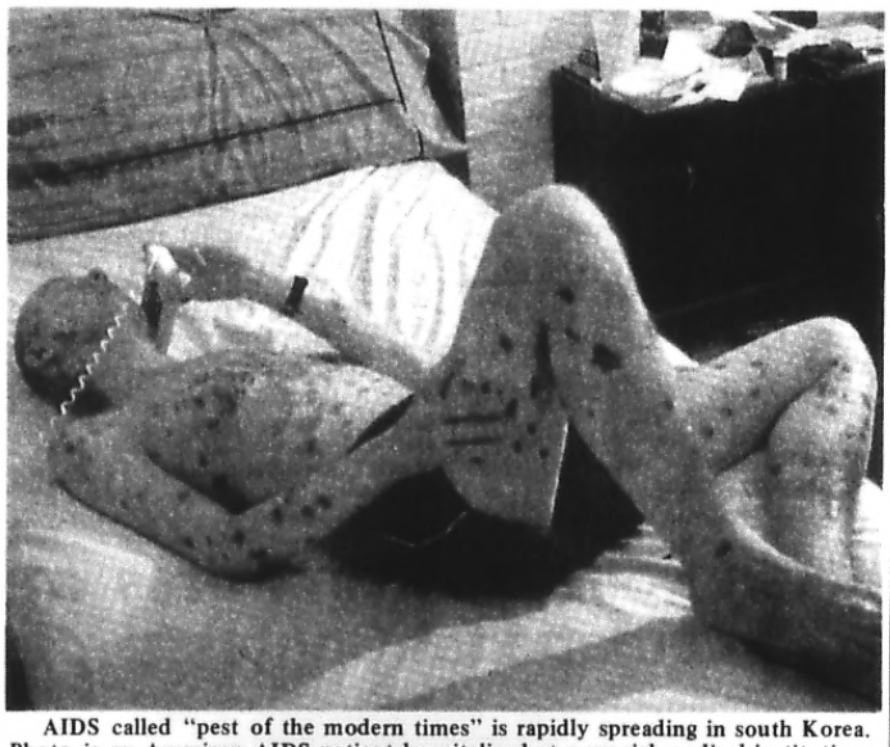
The captain of the salvage ship USS Safeguard was said to have offered to "sell" female sailors on his vessel to (south) Koreans, and to have done nothing to stop sexual harassment and "public sex" on his ship, the Pacific Stars and Stripes reported on Sep. 19, this year.

The Seoul authorities have recently expressed serious concern over the fatal disease particularly since the death in February of a 62-year-old Korean AIDS patient.

Following the man's death, the (south Korean) Health and Social Affairs Ministry decided to expand AIDS antibodies tests it had conducted periodically on 12,000 prostitutes "serving" U.S. servicemen stationed in south Korea to include about 100,000 women working at nightclubs, "salons," and other entertainment spots frequented by foreign tourists.

A Seoul National University newspaper said in its April 1986 issue that "AIDS is already on the move in this land. But the government authorities have enforced a new blackout for fear that if the fact becomes generally known, the two large events – the 1986 and 1988 Games on which they pin their great hopes for the maintenance of their regime – would end in a fiasco."

(To be continued)



AIDS called "pest of the modern times" is rapidly spreading in south Korea. Photo is an American AIDS patient hospitalized at a special medical institution. (New York Times Magazine)

Spy Sent to Prison

South Korean police sent their spies into prisons to keep a watch on the ideological tendencies of political prisoners and cook up cases involving north Korea, according to a Christian human rights group.

The Korean National Christian Council (KNCC) recently revealed that a spy was found in the Sunchon Detention Center by political prisoners.

Cho Wi Shik, who was found a spy, had been sent to the center as a "political prisoner, but was later exposed as a special trainee belonging to a security unit of the 28th division of the south Korean army.

Cho confessed that he had submitted "reports" to the authorities after leading other political prisoners to make comments on north Korea.

He disguised himself as a student activist at Yonsei University who had listened to north Korean broadcasts on student movements, and approached other prisoners to spy on them.

The Student Council of Detained Youths and Students recently warned dissident groups that cases involving "pro-communist, leftist elements" would be faked up by such spies.

It was made clear as a result of a fact-finding survey conducted by a dissident group that last year's "wall paper case" in which a reprint of a north Korean paper was found in a wall paper at Seoul National University and the "case of an attempt to form a Marxist-Leninist party" were the products of the authorities' intrigues.

(Continued from page 4)

chief said that the director of the agency's overseas operations division had made arrangements to send to Japan the boat that brought Mr. Kim back to South Korea. But that quote was eliminated, he said.

Lee Jong Gak said his editors insisted on making the cuts "to keep progress toward press freedom moving forward." They decided, he said, that the information in question would have damaged relations with Japan, as the government had contended.

(Los Angeles Times, Oct. 15)

Student Faces 7-Year Term Over Election Poll

SEOUL, South Korea – A member of the Student Council at Hanyang University faces a seven-year prison term for conducting a poll among fellow students on their choice for president of south Korea.

On Saturday (Oct. 3), the police charged the student, Kim Chong Su, a senior majoring in English, with violating the Presidential Election Law, a pillar of the authoritarian government set up by President Chun Doo Hwan after he seized power in 1980 coup. The law bans opinion polls or straw votes on presidential preference. Under it, Kim, 22, could have been sent to prison for up to three years.

However, prosecutors later decided to charge Kim with violating a law regulating assemblies and demonstrations, which carries a maximum penalty of seven years.

They charged that Kim, in connection with his poll, pasted paper American flags on a campus roadway so that students could either write on them or tread on them on their way to classes. Anti-American sentiment is widespread among students, who believe that the United States has supported Chun's authoritarian government.

On Monday (Oct. 5), lawyers' groups, opposition politicians and south Korea's mass media took up the case. All insisted that, whatever the charge, the prosecutors are trying to punish Kim for conducting a straw vote.

They insisted that such polls should be permitted "as part of the social trend toward democratization" that developed after Roh Tae Woo, Chun's handpicked nominee for president, proposed sweeping reforms June 29 to end protests that had swept the country.

The Hanyang University student council said it will support Kim by conducting a poll covering all 20,000 students. Kim had handed out ballots to 1,360 students, at random, listing Roh and four opposition candidates.

In 1980, when the ban on polls was written into the law, government officials said it was needed to prevent polls from influencing voter behavior. But critics charged that the real intent was to hide Chun's lack of support.

Korean newspapers, despite the freedom that they have acquired since Roh's promise of reforms, have not published the results of Kim's poll, but the student council gave the results to The Times.

The winner was Kim Dae Jung, the opposition candidate in the last direct presidential election 16 years ago. He received 631 votes, or 46 percent of the poll's total. Roh finished last with 120 votes. Kim Young Sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, got 483 votes. Former prime minister Kim Jong Pil got 126 votes.

(Los Angeles Times, Oct. 6)

16th Meet of Chongryun Branch & Information Officials Held Here

▲ The 16th Meeting of the Chongryun Branch and Information Officials held on Oct. 17 and 18 at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo.

▶ Young Koreans constitute a majority of attendants of the Oct. 17-18 meeting.

The 16th Meeting of Chongryun Branch Officials and Those in Charge of Information Work was held on Oct. 17 and 18 at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo.

The meeting emphasized the need to achieve new progress in Chongryun's overall activities by carrying out a new mass innovation movement to unite more resident Koreans around Chongryun and the DPRK.

About 2,000 Chongryun workers concerned gathered there from throughout Japan.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Duk Su, First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu and other vice chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

President Kim Il Sung sent a congratulatory message to the meeting, in which he highly appreciated the work of Chongryun branch workers and those in charge of information work of Chongryun, and said:

"The precious exploits and proud successes of Chongryun are associated with the unassuming service of the branch officials and propagandists who have struggled with all devotion, seeking neither fame nor reward and sharing weal and woe with the compatriots, for the rights and interests of the compatriots and for the strengthening and development of Chongryun, for the development and prosperity of the socialist homeland and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

"I note with high appraisal that the entire branch officials and propagandists have performed brilliant feats on the road of patriotism in the past, valiantly overcoming all hardships and difficulties, and extend warm thanks to you and the entire Koreans in Japan."

The meeting heard a report made by First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu, who summed up the 26-year-long "campaign for creating model Chongryun branches" which has been conducted by Chongryun since 1961.

He made an appeal to Chongryun branch workers for active participation in a new mass movement according to the new circumstances in which the Korean community is placed in Japan.

Five major tasks were put forth at the meeting. They included the mobilization of compatriots in various events Chongryun organizes and campaign for promoting the reunification of the country.

The meeting was the first meeting of Chongryun branch officials and those in charge of information work to sum up Chongryun work after the 14th Chongryun Congress held last year, when new tasks were presented such as work with the 2nd and 3rd generations and work with Korean businessmen.

The characteristic features of the meeting were: Firstly, the meeting displayed the strong unity of Chongryun officials around the DPRK and their determination to continue Chongryun work generation after generation;

Secondly, it showed that Chongryun's branch work is now being conducted by the 2nd and 3rd generations and young traders and industrialists as the major forces of Chongryun's work;

The average age of the participants in the meeting was 42 years. Eighteen representatives made speeches on their activities and their average age was 39 years.

These facts indicated that Chongryun's work has been revitalized through the involvement of the young generation.

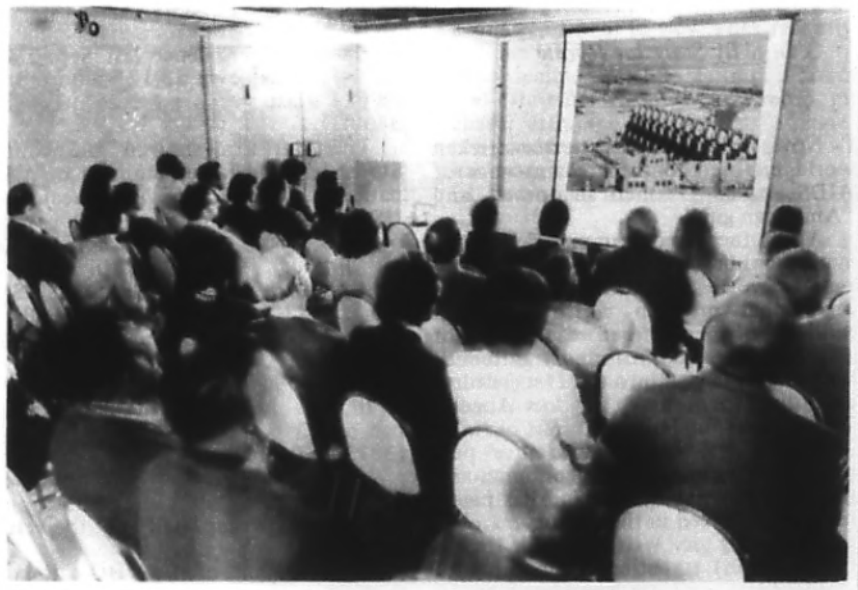
And thirdly, the task of starting a new mass innovation campaign named "patriotic campaign to win flag of honor" was set forth at the meeting.

Since 1961, stimulated by "Chollima Movement," a mass innovation movement, conducted in the DPRK, Chongryun started a mass campaign to create model branches, in which the first generation Koreans were the major forces at first. During the period, 80% of the Chongryun branches were awarded titles of "model branch" or "twice model branch."

The development of Chongryun's work, the generation change in the Korean community in Japan and the increased proportion of Korean businessmen in it require a new mass movement to meet the diverse demands of resident Koreans, who constitute Chongryun organizations.

Chongryun, with its central headquarters in Tokyo, has 47 prefectural headquarters, comprising 300 chapters and 1,800 branches throughout Japan.

Film Show on Recent Developments in DPRK Held in Tokyo



Many foreign guests from some 20 countries including foreign ambassadors to Japan, businessmen, a professor and those concerned with foreign culture, watched films on recent developments in the DPRK at a film show held at the Keio Plaza Hotel in Tokyo, on Oct. 24 under the auspices of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The documentaries were "Construction of the West Sea Barrage, One of the World's Largest Barrages" and "Pyongyang As We Saw".

Attending at the film show was Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro of the Chongryun Central Standing Committee.

The documentaries which had an English narration attracted a large turnout because they vividly depicted the DPRK which is changing its appearance day by day.

In particular, the first film documented the wise and energetic guidance by President Kim Il Sung in the unprecedented construction of the West Sea Barrage.

They were moved to admiration by the historical creature of the eight-kilometre long barrage, saying that it is unbelievable that the vast construction was completed for five years.

The second film, produced by the Chongryun Film Studio, showed the beauty of the capital through four seasons and the daily life of the Korean people who are leading an independent life as the master of the society.

Earlier, a film show of the documentaries "President Kim Il Sung's 75th Birthday Colorfully Celebrated" and "Construction of the West Sea Barrage, One of the World's Largest Barrages" were also held in Tokyo for Japanese people in various fields.

Korean Singers Win Prizes at International Contests

Ms. Cho Chong Mi (center) placed third at the 33rd International Singing Festival held in France on Oct. 10.

●Korean singer Cho Hye Gyong placed third in the finals at the 23rd Viotti International Music Contest which was held in Italy from Sep. 29 to Oct. 3.

Ms. Cho Hye Gyong, a post-graduate student of Pyongyang Music and Dance University in the DPRK, who had fully developed her talent, cut a conspicuous figure with her rich voice, graceful and soft tone and Juche-based vocalist art.

The first prize was not awarded at the mixed contest.

The contest was participated in by 52 singers from 15 countries.

She was a prize winner in the vocalist section at the Eighth Chaikovsky International Contests held in the Soviet Union last year.

●Korean mezzo soprano Cho Chong Mi placed third at the 33rd International Singing Festival held in France on Oct. 10.

Seventy singers from 10 countries competed at the festival.

Ms. Cho Chong Mi, born in April 1957 in Japan, returned to the homeland in October 1974.

Since September 1981, she has been a member of the Pibada Opera Troupe. In 1983 she played a heroine in the opera "Sea of Blood."

She was graduated from post-graduate course of Pyongyang Music and Dance University.

Pyongyang 1560 Yrs. Old

Pyongyang, the capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, (established in 427) greeted on Oct. 15 the 1,560th anniversary of its founding.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Pyongyang is the heart of the Korean people, the capital of our socialist homeland and a wellspring of our revolution."

Pyongyang is the heart of the Korean people and the centre of politics, economy and culture, where the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government headed by President Kim Il Sung are situated.

It is a wellspring of the Korean revolution where its correct lines and policies are worked out, and party and state affairs organized on a nationwide basis.

Mangyongdae is in Pyongyang, where President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood.

Pyongyang has covered a course of prosperity and development as the capital of new Korea since President Kim Il Sung accomplished the cause of national liberation through his revolutionary struggle and triumphantly returned home in 1945.

After Koguryo, the first feudal state in Korea and a powerful state in the east (first century B.C.-668), moved its capital in Pyongyang in 427, the city prospered for hundreds of years.

It was the second capital of Koryo (918-1392) and the political and economic base of the northwestern part of the country during the Li Dynasty (1392-1910).

Under the Japanese colonial rule (1910-1945) it was a lopsided city of commerce and consumption where famine and poverty held sway due to their colonial predatory policy.

After the liberation of the country, Pyongyang changed a great deal under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

During the Korean War started by the U.S., the city was razed to the ground by indiscreet bombings on more than 1,400 occasions.

The Korean people built Pyongyang into a grand and beautiful city in a brief span of time according to a blueprint unfolded by President Kim Il Sung, shattering the nonsensical prediction of the U.S. that the city would not rise again even in a hundred years.

It is now an international city where numerous foreign guests come every year and international conferences and functions take place one after other.

Extensive construction is now under way to render a more grand and beautiful appearance to it.

A total plottage of the major edifices under construction in the city is 33 million square metres.

The construction of the Kwangbok Street to be lined with high-rise flats for 20,000 households and many facilities for cultural and commercial services with a total floor space of four million square metres and the Angol Sports Village of modern sports facilities is progressing apace. More than 260 units of sports and cultural service facilities including the Rungrado Stadium are under construction.

Twenty odd other bridges and flyovers of peculiar features including the Rungra Bridge and the Ansan Flyover are being built with a total length of 10,000 metres.

Above 90 kilometres of roads with flyovers are being laid in different parts of the city including the 100-metre wide road through the Kwangbok Street.

Following the construction of the Kwangbok Street and the second-stage construction of the Chollima Street, residential quarters with modern multi-story flats for thousands of families will be built in the Rakrang Street and Songsin, Songhwa and Changjin districts in the city.

When these vast projects are completed, Pyongyang will be a land of bliss for the people, better to live in.

Munsu Street of Pyongyang.

A mother and her son in downtown Pyongyang.

Sports and Culture

Art Troupe of Yanbian Korean Autonomous County, Jilin Province, China, Performs in Pyongyang.

The Art Troupe of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous County, Jilin Province, China, performed at the Central Workers' House on Oct. 4 and 5.

The performance was appreciated by Ho Baek San, vice minister of culture and art, Choe Yong Hwa, first vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Art, and other officials concerned as well as working people and artists in the city.

The audience also included Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Zhang Tingyen, embassy officials and Chinese guests staying in Korea.

The performance began with choruses of the song "No New China without the Communist Party," and the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The performers well sang the Korean song "The Bosom of the Homeland," "Our Happiness Blossoms Out Under the Leader's Care," "The Great Loving Hands," "Let Us Sing of Mt. Kumgang" and "Korea Is One" and Chinese songs and presented Chinese dances to be acclaimed by the audience.

Earlier, the art troupe gave several performances in Chongjin.

Cuban Pianist

Cuban pianist Roberto Urbay gave a recital in Pyongyang on Oct. 8.

Appreciating the recital were Vice Minister of Culture and Art Kim Chang Guk and other officials concerned, working people and artistes in the city and officials of the Cuban embassy in Pyongyang.

The pianist left deep impressions on the audience by successfully presenting noble musical sentiments and rich feelings in clear and beautiful melodies in musical works requiring high artistic skill.

Exhibition of Paintings of Cuban Artists

An exhibition of paintings of Cuban artists opened in Pyongyang.

Its opening ceremony was held on Oct. 12 at the Korean Art Gallery.

The ceremony was attended by Vice Minister of Culture and Art Kim Chang Guk and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Officials of the Cuban embassy here were present.

Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony.

Then the attendants went round the works created by Cuban artists.

Shooting

The Fourth International Shooting Tournament was held over Oct. 2-5 in Pyongyang.

The tournament drew Korean, Romanian, Hungarian, Chinese, Czechoslovak, Polish and Soviet teams.

Following are the winners in the events announced at the closing ceremony:

Prone shooting 60 shots
Man: Kim Gwang Su (Korea)
Woman: Chon Un Ju (Korea)
Smallbore rifle (3 x 40): Rushkov Gennady (USSR)
Standard rifle (3 x 20): Tian Hong (China)
Air rifle
Man: Kuzelin Alexandur (USSR)
Woman: Guo Fengjuan (China)
Rapid-fire pistol: Shevchenko Andrei (USSR)
Free pistol: Kim Chi Man (Korea)
Air pistol
Man: So Gil San (Korea)
Woman: Pei Yuzhen (China)
Centre fire pistol: Kim Chi Man (Korea)
Sports pistol: Pei Yuzhen (China)
Rifle running pig (Normal speed): Li Yuwei (China)
Rifle running pig (Mixture speed): Cho Song Nam (Korea)
Air rifle running pig (40 shots): Cho Song Nam (Korea)
Skeet
Man: Kim Myong Guk (Korea)
Woman: Pak Jong Ran (Korea)
Trap: Zhang Bing (China)

Boxing

Kim Dok Nam, Kim Chang Rim, Li Gyong Nam and Ha Hwa Tae respectively came first in the 48, 51, 54 and 57 kg categories at the International Invitational Amateur Boxing Tournament which was held recently in Wuhan, China.

Korean boxers also gave a good account of themselves in the 60 and 67 kg categories.

Football

Friendship matches were held between railway football team of China.

The Korean Kigwancha Football Team and the football team of the Pyongyang University of Railways won the matches with the Chinese team respectively 2:0 and 2:1. And the football team of the General Bureau of Western Railways lost the game with the Chinese team 0:2.

Wrestling

Korean wrestler Kim Sun Chol took the title in 48 kg, Pang Hong Il in 52 kg and O Yong Gwon in 57 kg and Hong Chol Ho finished runner-up in 100 kg at the Fourth Asian Wrestling Championships held in India recently.

Rowing

At the Second Asian Rowing Championships held in China recently, the Korean pair Kim In Guk and Chong Gwang Sok took the men's lightweight double sculls title, while Pak Gyong Ae finished the runner-up in women's lightweight single sculls and Ro Hong Sun in women's heavyweight single sculls.

Pak Mun Chol came third in men's lightweight single sculls and the Li Myong Chol, Kim Dok Son, Pak Byong Gyu and Hong Ryong Il team in men's lightweight four-oars without coxswain.

DPRK's Consistent Efforts for Detente in Korea

In recent years, the DPRK has made several concrete proposals for peace and detente on the Korean Peninsula. None of them have been materialized because of the negative response from the United States and south Korea.

Here are major proposals made by the DPRK for the relaxation of tensions and important remarks made by DPRK officials on the issue:

Jan. 10, 1984: A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly(SPA) of the DPRK adopted letters to the U.S. government, Congress and the Seoul authorities, proposing three-way talks to discuss tension-reducing measures.

Through the three-way talks, Pyongyang urged, the questions of signing a peace agreement(with Washington) and adopting a declaration of non-aggression (with Seoul) should be discussed.

Pyongyang also said it is ready to discuss other tension-reducing measures that may be proposed by Washington and Seoul.

Only after a guarantee is provided for the reduction of tensions through the signing of a peace agreement and the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression, can a national conference embracing various parties, groups and circles including the authorities of north and south, be convened to discuss reunification issues, Pyongyang said.

July 5, 1984: The Daily Yomiuri, an English-language paper published by The Yomiuri Shimbun, reported that north Korea informally told Japan that it would demand no immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea in the proposed three-way talks. (Later, Kim Gi Nam, the then editor-in-chief of Rodong Sinmun, told a Tokyo Shimbun reporter that the DPRK would neither demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea nor put forward the troop withdrawal issue as a pre-condition for the three-way talks. [Tokyo Shimbun, Apr. 24, 1985])

Oct. 8, 1984: The Washington Post reported that Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam said the DPRK is willing to consider U.S. proposals for confidence-building security measures in the context of the proposed three-way talks. In his interview with the paper, Kim said, "I would like to clearly state that we are willing to consult and discuss the confidence-building measures raised by Ronald Reagan in his United Nations speech, together with other peaceful issues, in three-way talks of our side, the United States and the south Korean side."

July 29, 1985: At the 429th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) the Pyongyang side made a four-point proposal for "security in the MAC headquarters area and withdrawal of armaments from there."

The four-point proposal was as follows:

1) For both sides to destroy all their military installations and posts in the MAC headquarters area and remove all heavy and automatic weapons from there;

2) For both sides to reduce the number of security guards in the MAC headquarters area from 65 to 30;

3) For both sides to limit weapons carried by security guard in the MAC headquarters to pistols only and prohibit them from carrying any weapons at the Joint Security Area(JSA); and

4) For both sides to dispatch a joint observation team accompanied by members of the NNSC to verify the removal of all military installations and posts and heavy and automatic weapons from the area. (Since Pyongyang proposed the four-point proposal, the DPRK and the United States have discussed the issue at several MAC meetings, but are yet to reach a final agreement.)

June 17, 1986: Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Jin U sent letters to his south Korean counterpart Li Gi Baek and William J. Livsey, commander-in-chief of the U.N. forces stationed in south Korea, proposing three-way military talks.

The proposed agenda items included: 1) suspension of military exercises and arms buildup which constitute "a direct factor of the heightened tension"; 2) reduction of armed forces and defense spending; and 3) observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement. The proposal was the first of this kind made by the top military official.

June 23, 1986: The DPRK government made public a statement urging the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean Peninsula and expressed its readiness to hold talks with Washington and Seoul on the matter, without regard to formality.

The statement said that the DPRK government will refrain from the testing and production, stockpiling and introduction of nuclear weapons, and will not permit the establishment of all foreign military bases, including nuclear bases, and will not allow a foreign nuclear weapon to pass through its territory, territorial airspace or territorial waters.

It urged the United States to take steps to stop the introduction of new-type nuclear weapons into south Korea, reduce phase by phase all the already-introduced weapons and further withdraw them completely and abolish all operational plans on the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula.

Sep. 5, 1986: The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army (KPA) made public a communique in which it disclosed that some 150,000 KPA soldiers will be engaged in the peaceful construction of the country as "an expression of the Korean people's peace-loving ideas and desire to relax tensions."

The communique added, "...if the United States and the south Korean authorities, at a time when our huge armed forces are mobilized in peaceful construction, adopt a peaceful measure as we did or take any step to ease the tension in Korea, we are ready to take a more positive measure for peace in Korea."

Dec. 30, 1986: In his policy speech made at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, President Kim Il Sung called for north-south high-level political, military talks, proposing the establishment of a neutral nations inspection force.

The President cited the following issues as proper topics for the proposed high-level talks:

- To remove political confrontation. Such matters as promoting national bonds by refraining from slandering each other and by realizing multilateral cooperation and interchange between the north and the south;
- To lower military tensions. Such matters as reducing armed forces, stopping an arms race, turning the Demilitarized Zone(DMZ) along the Military Demarcation Line(MDL) into a peace zone and refraining from large-scale military exercises.

He proposed to organize a neutral nations inspection force consisting of military personnel of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) member nations–Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden–as a body to watch the military actions of both sides in the DMZ.

(In connection with this proposal, the DPRK earlier this year sent three letters signed by Premier Li Gun Mo and Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Jin U to their south Korean counterparts apart from the Mar. 30 third letter signed by Premier Li alone. In the Mar. 30 letter, Premier Li proposed to hold preliminary ministerial talks to prepare for north-south premiers' talks. The proposal was made as a response to the Mar. 17 proposal by Seoul to hold a premiers' meeting.)

July 23, 1987: The DPRK government made public a five-point proposal concerning drastic reduction in the armed forces of both sides. The five-point proposal was as follows:

1) The north and the south should cut down their armed forced in three stages from 1988 to 1991, and maintain armed forces less than 100,000 strong from 1992 on, respectively;

2) When the military forces of the north and the south are reduced to 100,000 the U.S. should withdraw all its forces, including nuclear weapons, and dismantle its military bases in south Korea;

3) The north, the south and the U.S. should keep each other informed of the progress of their military cut down. The NNSC must do inspection work to confirm the north-south military cut down and the U.S. troop withdrawal;

4) The DMZ should be converted into a peace zone. A neutral nations inspection force is to be stationed in order to keep the peace during the period of and after the military cut down; and

5) A multinational disarmament negotiation should be held in Geneva in March 1988 with the participation of the north and the south of Korea and the U.S. as the parties concerned and the members of the NNSC as observers for the discussion of the matters mentioned above.

The statement said that in order to open up a practical breakthrough for the military cut down, a unilateral reduction of 100,000 KPA soldiers will be effected by the end of 1987.

July 30, 1987: The Supreme Command of the KPA issued an order to discharge 100,000 KPA officers and men by the end of December 1987 and send them to posts in socialist construction.

Aug. 6, 1987: A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry proposed to hold talks between the foreign ministers of the north and the south with the participation of the secretary of state of the United States in Geneva or in any other place for a solution to the issue of arms reduction and related issues concerning detente on the Korean Peninsula. The proposal was made as a response to Seoul's Aug. 3 proposal for talks between the foreign ministers of the north and the south to discuss "the conclusion of a non-aggression agreement" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition." The south Koreans made the proposal as a counter-proposal to the July 23 government statement of the DPRK.

Official's Interview

(Continued from page 1)

of 77 which were held during the U.N. General Assembly Session, foreign ministers of many countries emphasized that the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation held in Pyongyang last June marked a new occasion in the realisation of South-South cooperation.

The final document adopted at the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries expressed apprehension over the continued division of Korea and reaffirmed support and solidarity of the non-aligned movement for the Korean people's struggle to force all foreign troops out of the Korean Peninsula and reunify the country peacefully.

Support for Arms Cut

(Continued from page 1)

trust were rousing great concern and support of the world public which loves peace. The parliamentary group of the GDR supports all the initiatives conforming to peace and security in the Asian region, he stated.

The Mongolian, Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Vietnamese and Angolan delegates noted the DPRK had made a series of new proposals including the proposals for phased arms reduction by the north and the south and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and voiced full support for them.

Speeches at European Conf. for Korea's Reunification

Following are excerpts from speeches made at the European Conference for Peace and Reunification of Korea which was held in Stockholm over Sep. 11-12.

Anders Kristensen, chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association and secretary general of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, stressed that in order to achieve peace in Korea the arms reduction proposal of the DPRK should be realised and the north-south dialogues resumed and, at the same time, the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from south Korea and the United States must respond to the proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

Torstein Engelskjon, chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Society, supported the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea through the founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. He demanded the complete withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from south Korea and the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

George Pattas, honorary chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea and chairman of the Greece-Korea for Friendship Association said: The United States and south Korean authorities are taking negative attitude toward the reasonable and realistic peace proposals put forward by the DPRK.

We should bring pressure to bear upon the United States and south Korean authorities to accept the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks and the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea, give up all plots to perpetuate the existence of "two Koreas", stop nuclear arms reinforcement and provocative military exercises, turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and accept the fair and aboveboard proposal of the DPRK government to reduce the armed forces to less than 100,000 men respectively in the north and the south.

We also actively support the initiative of the DPRK to cohost the 1988 Olympics in the north and the south.

We consider it important to strengthen the international solidarity movement in all countries and activate the function of committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship societies in Europe and found the European Committee for Peace and Reunification in Korea.

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